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MILD, MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTH.
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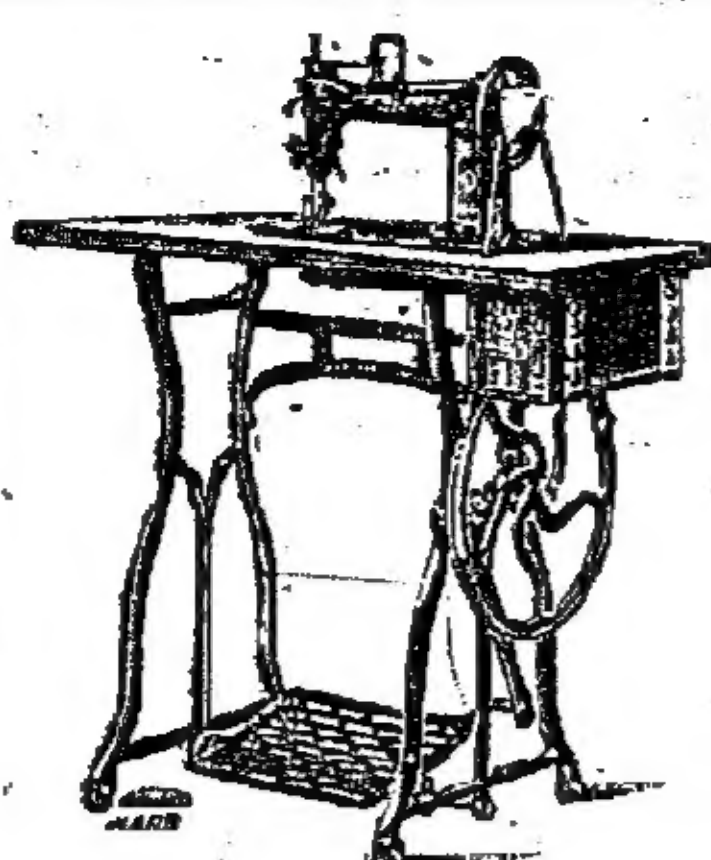
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Hongkong, 9th February, 1901. 325

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Hongkong, December 12, 1900. 140

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FOR HOME.

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OF
DENTISTRY
30, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
CHADWICK KEW.
(LATE OF POATE AND NOBLE.)
Hongkong, July 12, 1897. 2586

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SUI SANG,
Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA
DENTIST.
No. 4, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, January 1, 1898. 3

SIEN TING,
Surgeon Dentist,
No. 14, D'ARCY STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, April 24, 1900. 628

DENTISTRY.
AMERICAN SYSTEM.
WONG HO-MI.
SURGEON DENTIST.
TERMS MODERATE. CONSULTATION FREE.
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Hongkong, October 3, 1899. 2190

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HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK,
near the TRAM TERMINUS. TELEPHONE 56.
For Terms,
Apply to the MANAGER. 741

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THIS HOTEL is situated in a quiet
locality, away from the din and
disturbance of the City, and surrounded
by a delightful Garden it is an ideal place
of Residence. The building stands on an
eminence, giving a magnificent view of the
Harbour and the City of Victoria. It is
within easy access of the Kowloon Wharves,
where the principal Mail Steamers disem-
bark Passengers, and from which there is a
regular ferry service to Hongkong.
Moving Alloys and Billiards.
The Cuisine is Excellent.
J.-W. OSBORNE, J. H. DOWNS,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, September 6, 1900. 1850

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Exceedingly Spacious Rooms.
Very MODERATE TERMS TO FAMIL-
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Meats a la Carte.

CHOPS, STEAKS, etc., etc., at any
time, between 7.30 a.m. and 11
p.m.

Monthly Table at Moderate Rates.
Madar & Farmer,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, May 1, 1899. 1787

Pelham House,
FAMILY HOTEL,

1865 WYNDHAM STREET.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15
p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the
Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road
Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, April 2, 1901. 1081

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION,
THE Underigned have received instruc-
tions from THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTEN-
DENT OF POLICE to Sell by Public Auction,
on
FRIDAY,
the 16th August, 1901, at 11 a.m., at the
CENTRAL POLICE STATION,
33,400 CARTRIDGES (FOR SMALL ARMS, 8,200
EMPTY SHORTEN CARTRIDGE CASES, 3,400
PERCUSSION CAPS (SMALL BOXES), 885 RE-
VOLVERS, 138 PISTOLS, 40 WINCHESTER
RIFLES, 870 RIFLES (MUSKETS AND CAR-
BINES), 7 FOWLING PIECES, 3 Cwt. of
Nipples for MUSKETS, a quantity of
BAYONETS, 116,415 CARTRIDGES for
RIFLES, REVOLVERS, &c. (stored in Cases at
the Government Depot, Stonecutter's Is-
land), 311 MUSKETS, 12 CARBINES, 48
RIFLES, 4 PISTOLS, 8 OFFICERS'S SWORDS,
233,150 ROUNDS of CARTRIDGES FOR SMALL
ARMS and 3 CASES CARTRIDGES FOR SMALL
ARMS (stored at the Government Depot).

CONDITIONS OF SALE:—
The above will be sold only to those who
hold licences to deal and trade in arms and
to those having licences to carry or possess
arms.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 8, 1901. 1651

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instruc-
tions to Sell by Public Auction,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
FRIDAY,
the 16th Inst., at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales
Rooms, Ice House Street,
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Comprising:—
TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM
SUITE, BEDROOMS, CLOSET, OVER-
STREET, MARBLE TOP WARDROBE, VIENNA
CHAIR, TEAKWOOD HATSTAND, CHEST OF
DRAWERS, ELECTRIC LAMP, CHICKENY AND
GLASS WARE, VASES, CARPETS, RUGS,
ROOMS, MAGAZINES, HANGING AND CARRIAGE
LAMPS, &c., &c.

Also:
4 PIANOS and ONE TELESCOPE.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 14, 1901. 1604

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instruc-
tions to Sell by Public Auction,
FOR ACCOUNT AND RISK OF THE CONCERNED,
on
SATURDAY,
the 17th August, at Noon, alongside of
The Douglas S.S. Co.'s Wharf,
Praya Central,
THE STEAM LAUNCH
TUNG FAT.

Built under British superintendence, is
certified to be in first-class order and con-
dition. Only a few days out of the hands
of Messrs. BAILEY & MURRAY, Engineers,
&c., &c., who have given her a thorough
overhaul is re-installed, &c., &c.

Suitable for towing purposes; and is
fitted in European style.
Length, 63 feet; Beam, 11 feet 6 inches
Depth, 6 feet 3 inches in centre.
The Launch, is open for inspection along-
side Douglas S.S. Co.'s Wharf every day
until the time of Sale.

TERMS:—As usual.
For further particulars, apply to
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 12, 1901. 1681

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned will sell by Public
Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 17th August, 1901, at 2.30 p.m., at
No. 7, Granville Avenue, Kowloon,
A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
(Particulars can be had from Catalogue).
On View from FRIDAY, the 16th August.
TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, August 13, 1901. 1685

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

MR. GEORGE P. LAMBERT will
Sell by Public Auction, at his
Office, Duddell Street, on
FRIDAY,
the 23rd August, 1901, at 3 o'clock p.m.,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,
Situate at
SHAUKIWAN, IN THE ISLAND OF HONG-
KONG, CONSISTING OF
SHAUKIWAN Lots Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,
23, 125 and 385, which are held as to Lots
Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 125 for the
residues of several terms of 99 years and
as to Lot No. 385 of the residue of a term
of 75 years.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be
obtained from
Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS,
10, Queen's Road Central,
Vendor's Solicitors,
or
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, August 8, 1900. 1650

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECT-
ING CHINESE.

With Special References to
PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION
BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN
HONGKONG.
(Reprinted from the China Mail.)
For Sale at the China Mail Office,
Price 50 cents.

WITTY COMPLIMENTS.

Mrs Asquith, who is one of the most
interesting figures in Society, says *St. James's Budget*, was once the recipient
of one of the finest compliments any
woman has ever received. She was a
member of a party on board one of Sir
Donald Currie's ships, and her grace
and beauty fascinated all about her,
from Mr Gladstone and Lord Tennyson
down to the humblest sailor. It was
one of the sailors whom Mrs Asquith,
then Miss Tennant, asked if he were
married, and it was the sailor who paid
her the highest compliment she could
receive. "Yes, ma'am," said Jack, look-
ing up at Miss Tennant, "I am sorry to
say I am."

It was a happy speech, fit to rank
with Father Healy's best. Father
Healy and a friend were once walking
with a young lady companion, who, as
she stood between them, gathered some
flowers, and asked: "Did you ever see
anything more charming than these?"
"Yes," said Father Healy, "I have seen
something a great deal more charming,
but that's between you and me, George!"
Mr Choate's compliment to his wife was
almost as good. He was asked who he
would like to be if he were not himself,
and as he ran through the mazes of the
great ones of the earth his eye fell upon
his wife, and he hesitated no longer.
"Mrs Choate's second husband," he said.
Equally happy was his remark as he
looked up at a gallery full of ladies.
"Now I understand," he said "what the
Bible means when it says, 'Thou madest
man a little lower than the angels.'"
A sweep was responsible for one of
the neatest compliments ever paid a
lawyer. Mr Reader Harris, K.C., had
defended the sweep against the At-
torney-General and the Solicitor-General,
and had won the case. The matter
involved was one closely affecting sweeps
and their ways, and Mr Harris had
carefully studied all about sweeps before
entering the court. As he left, his
client begged leave to ask a question.
"Will you tell me," he asked, "if any of
your family were ever in our profession?"
Just as happy was the compliment once
paid by a judge to a young lawyer who
was destined to be known to fame as
Lord Russell of Killowen. In his early
days Mr Russell was once clambering
over the back of the benches at the law
courts, and he stopped at the second
row. "One step further and you would
be in your right place," Mr Russell said
the judge, glancing at the seat reserved
for Queen's Counsel.

Even politicians can be complimentary
sometimes. One of the happiest things
ever said in Parliament was by Lord
Melbourne in the House of Lords. It
was one of his briefest speeches on
record, and was at once a denunciation
and a compliment. Lord Brougham
had been attacking the Melbourne
Government with unusual warmth and
eloquence, and as he sat down, the
Prime Minister rose and said: "My
Lord, you have heard the eloquent
speech of the noble and learned lord—
one of the most eloquent he ever deliv-
ered in this House—and I leave you to
consider what must be the nature and
strength of the objections which pre-
vent any Government from availing
themselves of the service of such a man."

It was Pitt, according to Lord Rose-
bery, who received the greatest compli-
ment that has ever been paid to an
English statesman. Two votes of cen-
sure had been moved on the last Ad-
ministration over which he presided,
and both were rejected by the House.
But the mere rejection of them did not
satisfy the Commons, which placed on
record by an overwhelming majority, its
opinion, that the Right Hon. William
Pitt has rendered great and important
services to his country, and especially
deserved the gratitude of this House.

Pitt knew how to pay a compliment as
well as how to receive one. "He was at
a dinner when Adam Smith came into
the room, and Pitt, who had mastered
the 'Wealth of Nations' called the
company to their feet, saying to Smith,
'We will stand till you are seated, for
we are all your scholars.'"

Monarchs have said many kindly and
happy things at times. The Kaiser, who
can do most things, knows how to pay a
gracious compliment. A young Danish
violinist was once performing at a Court
concert before the Emperor, who evinced
great delight whenever she played.
When the concert was ended, the Kaiser,
turning to the artist, said: "You play
the violin admirably; when I listen to
you with my eyes closed I think I am
hearing Sarasate—and yet I prefer to
keep my eyes open."

Briefly one who has never worn a
Marchal Niel rose in his coat will be
interested in the pretty compliment the

Empress Eugenie once paid to a brave
General. General Niel had returned with
all the honours of war from Solferino,
and a poor man presented him with a
basket of beautiful roses. The General
had a cutting struck from the blooms,
and when it had grown into a tree he
presented it to the Empress Eugenie.
The Empress was much pleased with the
roses, but was disappointed to learn
that they had no distinct name. "Ah,"
said she, a happy inspiration coming to
her, "I will give them a name, and it
shall be the Marchal Niel." Thus a
brave General was honoured with the
highest rank he could achieve, and a
rose was given a name which will live
as long as roses bloom. "It was as sub-
lime and pleasing a compliment as that of
the ladies who paid an eloquent tribute
to a famous preacher. He was conclud-
ing his sermon owing to the lateness of
the hour, when the ladies in the gallery
took their shawls and threw them over
the clock.

A JAPAN-CHINA BANK.**Proposals for its Formation.**

Proposals have been made in Japanese
financial circles for some time past that a
bank should be formed by joint enterprise
of Japanese and Chinese to further the
development of the trade between the two
countries and to introduce Chinese capital
into Japan. The Boyokichi Choon Ken,
an association of the leading merchants of Kobe
and Osaka, has already adopted a resolution
urging the Government to set aside a part
of the indemnity to be received from China
to form a bank as suggested.

The Osaka Mainichi notes that the trade
between Japan and China has greatly in-
creased of late years, the export of cotton
yarn, coal, matches and marine produce to
China increasing year after year, while the
import from China of eggs, beans, sugar,
raw cotton, hemp and oil cake has similar-
ly increased. The following statistics pub-
lished by the Government show the
continued increase in the value of the trade
between the two countries:—

	Export.	Import.
1891	¥2,325,551	¥8,596,428
1892	2,388,859	12,600,410
1893	7,714,420	17,085,975
1894	8,813,987	17,511,507
1895	9,153,100	22,885,144
1896	13,823,644	24,544,321
1897	21,325,082	29,325,845
1898	20,183,175	30,628,861
1899	40,227,034	33,427,731
1900	31,671,576	29,960,740

The Osaka paper observes that owing to
the outbreak of the disturbances in North
China the exports from Japan last year
showed a falling off by some nine millions
yen, but the imports from China showed an
increase of over a million yen as compared
with the preceding year. The trade be-
tween Japan and China has grown from
¥14,000,000 to upwards of ¥60,000,000 in
ten years only, an increase which is un-
equalled by the trade with any other coun-
try. The trade with Hongkong likewise
continues to increase. The value of the
exports and imports, which stood at
¥12,570,000 and ¥5,080,000 respectively
in 1891, rose last year to ¥39,170,000 and
¥10,000,000. Hongkong is British terri-
tory, but the goods exported from Japan
for that port are rice, sisal, matches,
cotton yarn, European umbrellas, matches,
etc., which are all commodities for the Chi-
nese market, so that Hongkong may be
looked upon as a Chinese port from the
commercial point of view.

Though the value of the trade between
Japan and China has now reached almost
¥110,000,000, our contemporary urges
that Japan should not rest content with
this, but continue to develop the facilities
of communication between the two coun-
tries. A large bank, worked jointly by
Japanese and Chinese, would prove a valu-
able means for developing the resources in
the interior of China, while it could fur-
nish capital for those Japanese who visit
China to undertake various businesses in
concert with Chinese capitalists. Should
the bank succeed in obtaining the con-
fidence of Chinese depositors, the money
so deposited may be brought over to Japan
and invested in profitable undertakings.

In conclusion, the *Mainichi* strongly
urges that in undertaking business together
with Chinese, the Japanese should be very
careful as to their conduct. If Japanese
continue to look down upon the Chinese as
they do at present, the scheme will not
succeed. The Japanese, according to our
contemporary, have the undesirable habit
of putting small value on money and de-
lighting in ostentatious display. This is
entirely contrary to the habits of Chinese,
and may prove a great hindrance to joint
operations in business. In promoting the
bank as suggested, it is absolutely necessary
for Japanese to correct such bad habits and
follow the example of the Russians and
English, who regard the Chinese as on a
level with themselves.

We are afraid the *Osaka Mainichi* is not
on very safe ground in this last sentence,
but the intention is good, says the *Kobe*
Chronicle.

WENT TO VISIT HIS SISTER.

A J. Cottingham went to Washington,
D.C., Ark., U.S.A., to see his sister
and while there was taken with flux
(dysentery) and was very ill. He
decided to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhoea Remedy

TRADE MARK.



TRADE MARK.

WATKINS, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

Agents for

Beecham's Pills.

Schlitz American Beer.

James Watson's Dundee Whisky.

Berkfield Filters.

Crown Brand Old Rye.

Cyrus Noble American Whiskies.

Serravallo's Tonic.

Esset's Disinfectants.

Breckel & Roger's French Brandy.

Manila Cigars—Factory, 'Germinal.'

PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY RECIPES DISPENSED BY QUALIFIED EUROPEAN CHEMISTS ONLY.

Factory: MASON'S LANE.

66, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG

SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG CONTRASTED.

There has been a good deal written in our Shanghai contemporaries about the so-called assaults upon Chinese by foreigners resident in the Settlement. 'Common-sense' writes to *Sport and Tossip* in the following terms, which will be appreciated by those Europeans resident in Hongkong who have experienced the insolence of the Chinese coolie. The only objection that might be raised in regard to the letter is the use of the word 'Foreigner' when 'Britishers' are meant.

Sir,—You have been blamed in some quarters for your remarks on the subject of assaults on Chinese. Although every one must condemn unreservedly the occasional instances of brutality that no doubt occur, the generous instinct that prompts all decent men to protect the weak against the strong must not be allowed to blind us to facts. We are living in the midst of a race differing entirely in character from any for which Western usages and laws have been evolved. With all their virtues of passive endurance and industry, the Chinese have certain characteristics which we have to guard against. Like all cowardly people they are insolent and cruel whenever they can be so with impunity, and if once they imagine they can indulge these propensities at the expense of the few foreigners living in their midst, life in Shanghai would become unbearable. We have made this city and we have the first right to the comforts and conveniences we have provided. We did not make foot-paths in order to be forced into the road, and we did not make the roads to be obstructed by any incontinent coolies who refuse to budge. The Chinese hate us for our superiority and soothe their offended vanity by affecting to despise us, and they lose no opportunity of showing their feelings if they think it will not be noticed or resented. Their best friends cannot claim that they are fit to rule, and their proper place is to be drudges under the direction of the white man—a fate which comes nearer every day. And they must be kept in their place and taught not to presume on our generosity, which they inevitably regard as weakness and take advantage of. On our part, we must treat them justly, and with as much consideration as we dare, and we must try to raise them up a little and make them less contemptible and loathsome. The only argument they understand is the stick, and their rulers keep them in order with it. We should never use the stick except as a last resort, but they must know it is there or we may as well clear out. Except for the force behind, there would be no foreigners in China. We do not propose to sink to the level of Hongkong, where foreigners are shouldered off the footpath by Chinese and where frequent assaults and robberies add to life a terror from which we are at present free in Shanghai.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The Successful Trip in Paris.

There seems to be some likelihood (writes the Paris correspondent of *The Standard* on the 12th July) that the French, who have certainly taken the lead with submarine vessels, will be the first to solve the problem of aerial navigation. M. Henry Deutsch, some time ago, offered a prize of a hundred thousand francs to the first aeronaut who, in an airship of his own construction, should rise into the air at St. Cloud, cross above the Bois de Boulogne to the Eiffel Tower, and, after passing round it, return to the starting point within a given time. Several aeronauts have been building balloons to compete for the prize. Prominent among them is M. Santos Dumont, who on more than one occasion has constructed an aerostat which he thought would solve the problem of aerial navigation. Till now his efforts had not been crowned with success, but the experiments he made this morning are calculated to fill his mind with hope. A few days ago he finished the construction of a new balloon, propelled by a petroleum motor, and had been waiting for a propitious state of the atmosphere to make a private trial before demanding the assembly of the official experts to witness his attempt to win the Deutsch Prize.

Early this morning, M. Dumont's balloon being inflated, he rose into the air from his workshop at St. Cloud, and was very shortly the object of great curiosity on the part of the inhabitants of the Trocadero, Grenelle, and Passy quarters. They were astonished to hear in the air explosions as from the motor-cars which are so numerous in the streets of the French capital. They came from M. Santos Dumont's cigar-shaped balloon, which, by means of a two-bladed propeller and a star-shaped rudder, was proceeding over their heads in the direction of the Eiffel Tower. The car of this balloon, containing M. Santos Dumont, and serving as a framework for the mechanism, was constructed of light but strong basket-work, while the frame of the balloon itself was of bamboo. The wind was almost still on the surface, and probably also at the altitude of from three to five hundred metres, where the airship was navigated. On its approach to the Eiffel Tower it was seen to suddenly descend. It appears that some little accident had happened to the rudder. Having reached *terre ferme* at the Trocadero, M. Santos Dumont repaired the mishap, and, again taking his place beneath the balloon, rose into the air, and this time

succeeded in directing his aerostat round the Tower, and then starting off in a direct line for his establishment at St. Cloud.

As may be imagined, the persons who at that early hour were on the Eiffel Tower followed the experiments with the greatest interest, and declared that M. Santos Dumont's airship answered the helm as a steamer upon the ocean. It also descended and ascended with great facility. M. Henry Deutsch, who had not been warned of the trial, is nevertheless greatly interested in its comparative success. M. Santos Dumont had scarcely returned to his workshop as Saint Cloud left M. Deutsch came to congratulate him on the result. It was then arranged that at six o'clock tomorrow morning the official experiment should be made in the presence of the Technical Commission of the Aero Club, composed of Prince Roland Bonaparte, MM. Gailletet, of the Institute, Henry Deutsch, Esnault, De la Gire, and Count De la Vaulx. Describing his aerial journey, M. Santos Dumont said:—

'For the last couple of days we have been waiting for a propitious moment. A stern last night, which, fortunately, disturbed the atmosphere for only a few moments, made us fear that we should be obliged to postpone our experiment once more. However, at one o'clock in the morning the sky became perfectly clear. There was not a cloud to be seen, and the wind became perfectly still. We at once commenced inflating our balloon, so that everything was ready at three o'clock. I entered the car and the balloon rose into the air. The propeller, which is naturally placed aft, gives the balloon a tendency to leave the horizontal, the fore-part being slightly elevated. That fact considerably facilitates the departure. My workshop and yard being rather small, and surrounded by trees, my men, for prudential sake, hung on to the guide rope, and thus directed the balloon across the bridge to the racetrack of Longchamps. There they let go, and I was able to direct the balloon five or six times round the racetrack. The machinery worked perfectly well, so that I was emboldened to extend my trip the whole way round the Bois de Boulogne. I returned without any difficulty to the spot where my men were waiting. They were fired with such enthusiasm by the success that they shouted to me, "Go to the Eiffel Tower." Though I had no intention of doing so, I followed their advice. I was close to it, when I heard behind me the noise of flapping canvas. It was my rival,

der, one of the directing cords of which had broken. Fortunately it was the left rope. If it had been the other I should have been lost, for my balloon would have struck against the Tower. I directed my course to the opposite side of the Seine towards the Trocadero, where I touched ground, and was able to make the necessary repairs. Everybody was most anxious to help me, and it was quickly done. I again got into the car, rose, and doubled the Eiffel Tower, and returned to my workshop.'

Every aeronaut takes the greatest interest in these navigable balloons, but many of them do not believe that the conquest of the air will be accomplished by them. They may assist in the solution of the problem, but if aerial navigation is to become practicable, it will, they believe, be with a machine heavier than the air.

A YOUNG LADY'S LIFE SAVED

AT PANAMA, 'COLOMBIA' BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

Dr. Chas. H. Utter, a prominent physician, of Panama, Colombia, in a recent letter states: 'Last March I had as a patient a young lady sixteen years of age, who had a very bad attack of dysentery. Everything I prescribed for her proved ineffectual and she was growing worse every hour. Her parents were sure she would die. She had become so weak that she could not turn over in bed. What to do at this critical moment was a study for me, but I thought of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and as a last resort prescribed it. The most wonderful result was effected. Within eight hours she was feeling much better; inside of three days she was upon her feet, and at the end of one week was entirely well.' For sale by All Dealers, WATKINS LTD., General Agents.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS SERVICE].
KING EDWARD AND COUNT VON WALDERSEE.
 London, 13th July, 1901.
 King Edward received Count von Waldersee at Homburg, and conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Bath.

THE LATE EMPRESS FREDERICK.
 The coffin of the late Empress Frederick was removed from Conberg church to the station by torchlight yesterday evening. The remains were followed by a princely cortege.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE EMPRESS FREDERICK.
 The funeral of the late Empress Frederick was, in accordance with the wish of the deceased, of the simplest character. Only the members of the family and the principal civil and military authorities attended.

GAMBIA.
 Reuters's correspondent learns that an important agreement has been concluded between the British Gambia Government and a powerful chief, whereby both banks of the River Gambia to the Anglo-French frontier become British territory.

[HAWAS SERVICE].
THE NAVAL MANGROVES.
 Paris, August 5.
 During the manoeuvres of the British fleet in the English Channel, one torpedo boat went ashore, one torpedo-boat destroyer was lost, and another had all her boilers damaged.

DECORATING TROOPS FROM CHINA.
 Paris, August 5.
 General André has issued an order concerning the decoration of the troops from China. President Loubet will distribute the decorations.

THE FRENCH AIRSHIP.
 Paris, August 5.
 The aeronaut M. Santos Dumont, with his steering balloon, left St. Cloud this morning and went round the Eiffel Tower, but in returning to St. Cloud he struck a house and fell. M. Santos Dumont is uninjured.

SUPREME COURT.
 IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
 (Before His Honour T. S. Macdonald Smith, Acting P. J. Judge.)
 Thursday, 15th August, 1901.

THE DEATH OF A PONY.
 Judgment was delivered to-day in the action raised by Captain Hon. H. W. F. Trufant, A. D. C., to the General Officer Commanding the Troops in China, to recover from Kwok Kong, junk owner, the sum of \$825, being damage sustained through the death of a pony caused by the alleged negligence of defendant in transferring it from the junk to the Commissariat Store.
 His Lordship in the course of his judgment held that up to and at the time when the animal was killed, plaintiff had not acquired the status of a bailee. The possession was on the defendant, who had a lien on the thing, and until the thing was delivered to the plaintiff actually or constructively no possession was in the plaintiff. His Lordship awarded judgment for defendant, with costs.
 Mr. Pontifex applied for compensation for the loss sustained by defendant through the death of his pony, and also asked for an order for the release of the junk.
 His Lordship fixed a day for hearing the application.
 Mr. Hastings (Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, solicitors), appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Pontifex (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, solicitors), represented the defendant.

THE LOOTING OF PEKING.
 A Missionary's Defence.

One missionary to China, the Rev. Gilbert Reid, frankly defends in the *Forum* the looting practised by the foreign troops and foreign civilians in Peking and Pekin. His article is called 'The Ethics of Loot,' but it turns out on reading to be much more than a fair value. He speaks of 'the romantic system of looting,' and says that 'the matter of loot is only one of high ethics, and, anyhow, quite a minor consideration.' Being in his mind, only a poetic way of punishing the Chinese for having 'dared to defy the world and insult mankind.' The attitude of this herald of the gospel of forgiveness is revealed in his calm statement: 'Personally, I regret that the guilty suffered so little at my hands' (entirely, I fear, by being looted). Clearly, there is no great amount of ethics, high or low, about this, but Mr. Reid seems to be laboring under the singular delusion that the laws of war countenance such looting as he sympathetically describes. Loot, he says, means only the lawful spoils of war. If there has been no war, looting may be set down as wrong. But does not Mr. Reid know that looting is forbidden by the modern rules of war? Has he never heard of the principle laid down by international law that 'the property, movable as well as immovable, of private persons in an invaded country is to remain unharmed'? Even what the army requires for its own subsistence can be taken only by 'authorized persons at a fair value.' But the indiscriminate plundering which Mr. Reid tells about with so much gusto, and which recalls the ravaging of the Palatinate, has not been heard of in civilized warfare since the time of the first Napoleon. Missionaries are, of course, entitled to set all the world right in matters of theology, but when they begin to talk about the laws of war, it would be well for them first to ascertain what these are. *The Nation* (New York).

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Notes by the Way.
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House Bents in Hongkong.
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A New Atlas.
 Messrs Kelly and Walsh, Limited, send us a specimen copy of a new atlas for China, Japan and the Straits Settlements. It is issued by Messrs Macmillan and Co., of London, and the price is \$1. It is an excellent dollar's worth, and should be in use in every merchant's office and in every school in Hongkong and the Coast Ports. The maps are so coloured that one can see at a glance the altitude of any given district. The place names are numerous, and appear to have been filled in with great care. It might be objected, however, that 'spells of influence' in China have not been allocated with the precision indicated on the map of China. Great Britain has not acquired a sphere of influence in the Yangtze Valley, and we in Hongkong ought to be more strenuous than we are in denying that Kwangtung and Kwangsi have passed under French control in the same way as Shantung has been 'ear-marked' by Germany and Manchuria by Russia.

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Plague Spots in Calcutta.
 There are now no fewer than twenty-two busts in various parts of Calcutta, which are being taken in hand by the Health Officer, either for complete demolition, partial renovation or opening up. The busts at No. 8-1, Chowringhee Lane, a plague infected spot, has been demolished, and the plans of the owner for the erection on it of a dwelling house have been approved. Thus slowly but surely (says the *Englishman*) is the whole town being gradually rid of its plague spots.

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of hearing of projected railways, which are to be built hither and thither, when the timber does not appear yet to be felled that are to form the sleepers thereof. On the other hand, in Pechili, before we have left the province, there will be many miles of railway, and these cannot fail to be an object lesson to the Chinese, and will, perhaps, in a very little time, be imitated by the more enlightened of the wealthy people. One other thing may be mentioned, for it is a thing of some importance. The Chinese in China to-day are more respectful to the European than they have been for many a long year. Many facts prove this. There is the prompt settlement of the mission claims. There are the personal interviews which prominent officials have had with prominent missionaries with a view to this. There is the fact that congratulatory dinners have been given to those who have taken a prominent part in the adjustment and settlement of these claims. And last, but not least, there is the certainty of the fact that the general attitude of the people all over China towards the European has greatly changed, and to-day he can go where he likes without meeting with any of the provoking abuse that is usually thrown at him. As a well-informed Consul said some little time since, Europeans are to-day *persona grata*, and so are treated as such.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that we have not completely finished the work we had set ourselves. The infamous leader of this revolt against Europeans ought to have been captured and kept where she could do no harm. Whilst the Empress is allowed to go free, the danger is not removed. The future cannot be guaranteed. The rebellion in Egypt was crushed out, root and branch, because Arabi Pasha, the leader, surrendered, and was then banished to Ceylon. Peace was restored to the Sudan when the fanatical Mahdi was 'smashed.' Could we have secured the person of the fierce tyrant and then banished her to a place of safety, the most determined enemy to progress and the west would have been removed out of the way. She yet rages freely and probably rages wildly. Our leaders too had forgotten this Scripture proverb: 'Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off.' It was announced that the abhorrent crimes of which China was guilty could only be wiped out by the blood of Prince Tuan, and that of this confederate. This blood is still in the veins of these rebels and boils no less wildly against us because of the threats of which, of course, they have heard. It would have been wiser to have demanded only what we could have exacted, if it were necessary, and in so far as we have failed here, we have shewn ourselves incompetent, let the reasons be what they may. What will be the sentiment of the Empress and her party when they return to Peking and find that their Forbidden City, with all its sacred temples and palaces, has been trodden by the foot of the conqueror? Will they have the sense to see that this is but the fortune of war, and was inevitable, were the Allies victorious? It is thought by some that it will be impossible for the Chinese to forget their shame, and that even the Emperor himself will be unable to overlook this insult. We shall see. Nor must it be forgotten that the expedition has left a legacy of debt which some one must pay. Already to the utmost boundaries of empire, the message has been flashed forth, to owners of property, 'You must pay at once a tax of five per cent on the rents you receive.' The burden seems to fall on the landlords. For the present, the tillers think that they are free. There are some who are not backward in sneering at the rich, because they have to pay the bill. But, sooner or later, it will be learnt that indemnity must be shared by every Chinaman, however poor and humble, and then there will be unrest, and perhaps secret revolt. We can here only refer cursorily to the salient features of this wide question. One thing, however, is felt by many, and that is that unless China is fully opened up, so that Europeans can go where they wish, as they do in India, in course of time she will return to her old ways and wrap herself up in her old conceits.

Some of the leaders of the Boxers have been punished, as they richly deserved. It is true that there has been a partial failure of this part of our task. But whilst we have not been able to accomplish all that we aimed at in this regard, much has been done, and when we recall—if Europeans are able to compel themselves to do so—the names of influential Chinese who have fallen either in battle or at the hand of the executioner, we must admit that the expedition has not altogether failed even here. That the most notorious and bloodstained are still at liberty and are likely to remain so for the present is to be regretted, seeing that of these one head would be worth perhaps a dozen of those who have fallen; yet at Peking and at other places justice has been satisfied, and the result so far will be salutary. China and the world are well rid of certain double-eyed ruffians who can trouble us no more. It is certain, too, that the Chinese have discovered the utter futility of attacking Europeans. We know from his publications that Chang Chih-tung, four years ago, pressed this fact on his countrymen. His teachings will, however, come with a much more convincing force now than they did before. It has been learnt from experience—an experience felt and known at headquarters—that Europeans are, and it will not be forgotten that even the much despised Japanese can accomplish much when he marches side by side with the West. We think that the Chinese will not again recklessly attack the European, and that should he intend so to do, there will have to be very extensive preparations made, which will reveal to us, if we keep our eyes open, what is on foot, and so give us the opportunity to check it in time. A further gain is the actual existence of new railways. We who live in the South, are sometimes weary

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The publication of this issue commences at 5.30 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1901.

THE evacuation of Peking is fixed for to-day. A year and a day have passed since the stalwart warriors of India forced their way into the British Legation and announced, amidst deafening cheers, that those who had been beleaguered for many weeks, and at times had almost lost all hopes of deliverance, were free. Many things can happen in a year, and many things have happened during this time in the north of China. On the occasion of the anniversary of the relief, we are inclined to ask the question, have we accomplished all that we attempted, all that we desired, all that we ought? We—that is, all who took part in the relief expedition—we have accomplished much, and it would show lack of appreciation on our part towards those who undertook the work to deny this. The first aim of the Allies was, of course, the relief of the beleaguered Legations. This was effected. After the failure on the part of Admiral Seymour, who attempted the impossible, and so revealed the difficult nature of the work before the Allies, the latter pushed vigorously forward, and so prevented the bloodthirsty Empress and her party from glutting their revenge on the blood of gentle and inoffensive Europeans. This first object of the party was effectively reached. The Allies also have swept the Boxers from the face of the country; or, at least, for the time being, have transformed them into coolies or farmers or boatmen—have transformed them into anything but Boxers. The expedition has taught the Chinese that the boasted invulnerability of the Boxer was to the last degree absurd. There can be little doubt, but that the general acceptance of this foolish belief is responsible for the fact that so many of the baculic natives joined the ranks of the rebels. They saw entrancing visions of Europeans scattered and slain, after which they themselves—protected by the idols—would enrich themselves on the property and the countless treasures of the alien, without let or hindrance. From this pleasing sleep there was a rude awakening. It is no little thing to have taught the Chinese this lesson. It will cause them perhaps to be more cautious next time. It is possible that it may even bring some discredit and disgrace on the idols of China, and there are many who believe and assert that there can be no real advance till this is felt. Whilst the Chinese believe in these things, all advance is blocked.

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Extensive use of
 Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil

in all civilised countries has proved it to be meritorious in the highest degree. It has produced remarkable results where other so-called tonics and reconstructors have entirely failed. Sold by all Chemists, Wholesale from A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

A WORLD WIDE REPUTATION.
 CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has a world wide reputation for its cures. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Dealers, Wholesale from A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

Notes by the Way.
 There were no plague cases and no deaths during the past twenty-four hours.

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Telephone No. 135.
 TRADE MARK.

DEWAR'S FAMOUS PERTH WHISKIES.

Are Supplied to HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., under ROYAL WARRANT.

SOLE AGENTS:
 H. PRICE & CO.,
 407, 12, Queen's Road.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
 Auctions.
 11 a.m. Auction of Surplus Stores at Central Police Station.
 2.30 p.m. Auction of Sundry Household Furniture, by Messrs. Hughes and Hough.
 Miscellaneous.
 Goods per *Myron* not cleared at 4 p.m. subject to rent.

General Memoranda.
 SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.—
 Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at the City Hall.
 Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Universal Trading Co., Ltd., at the Company's Office, No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central.
 Noon.—Auction of Steam Launch *Tung Fat*, alongside of the Douglas S. S. Co.'s Wharf, Praya Central.
 2.30 p.m. Auction of Household Furniture, at No. 7, Granville Avenue, Kowloon.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19.—
 Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., at the Offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road.
 Goods per *Yarra* unclaimed before Noon, subject to rent.
 TUESDAY, AUGUST 20.—
 12.15 p.m.—Meeting of Preference Shareholders of the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., at the Co.'s Office, No. 14, Des Voeux Road.
 Goods per *Pekin* not cleared at 4 p.m. subject to rent.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
 Established A.D. 1841.

BRANDY.

(A.)—Old Pale ... \$18
 (B.)—Superior Very Old Cognac ... \$24
 (C.)—Very Old Liqueur Cognac ... \$30
 V.O.—D.—Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac ... \$36

We call attention to the slight increase in the prices of our 'B' and 'C' qualities, which alteration will take effect from 1st August, 1901.

All our Brandy is guaranteed to be PURE COGNAC, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

For a 'Soda' Brandy we strongly recommend the 'B' quality.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
 THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ADVERTISE

ADVERTISE

ADVERTISE

Life of Trade.

TIME order, like one blow of the hammer on the head of the nail, makes an impression, but it is only the continuous insertion of the advertisement, like the continuous pounding on the head of the nail, that drives the argument home and clinches it.

BEST Medium for Advertising is

China Mail.

by all Classes in the Colony, and undoubtedly the

POPULAR & LEADING PAPER.

Great Loss of Life.

two buildings, though, the interior of this building remained, fast. The Fire Brigade and police, especially the European and Indian sections, did not shrink their duties. The different floors had fallen in in such an awkward manner—like the letter V, inverted,—that the utmost care had to be exercised in handling the material. A false step, or the careless removal of a beam or even a brick might have caused tons of stuff to collapse further, and would thus have rendered the case of many of the rescued ones hopeless. The fire

lers, WATKIN'S Ltd., General Agents.

were crossing the golf links, when a party suddenly stopped down to a
 "I don't think I have ever seen
 before," she said. "You know
 Mrs. —" appealing to the
 man. Trusting to the others
 as little as himself, he hazarded
 that it was "a kind of balsam."
 "You are right," replied the first
 "it does look like a kind of
 'Yes,' continued the melancholy
 in a far-away look in his eyes,
 a golf-bag — The relations

you are an easy prey to temptation, and should take steps at once to protect your health.

It is not necessary to punish yourself by fasting, and eating, trying to overcome the old and evil habits upon the old time and liver diet. That custom belongs to the fallow-pipe, stage-coach and the reformatory for sweetening. Stearns' Cod Liver Oil contains the medicine. Liver Oil in a medicinal form, of active ingredients, and it is the only Cod Liver Oil will do, and more so, for these accounts for the curative effects of Stearns' Cod Liver Oil in consumption, and all diseases where the system is weakened and emaciated. At all times, and in all places, from A. S. Stearns, New York, and Philadelphia, Pa. A. S. Stearns, New York, and Philadelphia, Pa.

was considerable danger from the
bodies would be recovered, and
there might be someone alive.
Our people in hospital were in such
that nothing could be done to save
them, and there was no doubt that

Ship-damaged Packages must be left
 Godowns; and Notice of same sent to
 Office before the 25th Inst, or
 in connection therewith will not be
 noted.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE Captain the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Contracted by the Officers or Crew in
Leaving Vessel, during its stay in
Long Harbour:—

